



PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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War Profits O.K'd By Commons

WHOPPING INCREASES IN PRICES FARM IMPLEMENTS

OTTAWA (CPA)—Increases in the cost of various farm implements since 1946 range all the way from 18.3 per cent to 135.8 per cent, it was revealed in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons at the recent session.

The figures provided by J. G. McIlraith, parliamentary assistant to C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, indicated that no decrease whatever had taken place in the price of any of the items listed, and that increases on the other hand had been whopping! Here are the percentage increases since July, 1946, that have been thrust upon Canadian prairie farmers:

Six-foot combine, 40.1 per cent; 4-cylinder tractor, 44 per cent; 8-foot grain binder (four horse) 29 per cent; 2-furrow plow, 36.8 per cent; 5-foot mower, 22.4 per cent; binder (twine), 135.8 per cent; electrical equipment and fixtures, 56.3 per cent; farm gasoline, 18.3 per cent; hardware, 33.9 per cent.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

While giving general editorial support to the C.C.F., The Canadian Forum provides a rostrum for all the dissident elements in and on the fringe of the movement who wish to express their chronic criticism of C.C.F. leadership and decisions. There must be something good about this, although its chief political effect is to provide juicy quotations for the opponents of the C.C.F. to use at election time. But this is not a criticism of the Forum. Neither is it a criticism of criticism. I have, indeed, found myself agreeing sometimes with critical references to C.C.F. tactics in the columns of the magazine. And if there appears to be a preponderance of hypercritical material in the Forum, perhaps that is because those who might present a different point of view are too busy, or too lazy, to take advantage of the freedom of its pages.

There is, however, a type of Forum contributor who is a bit hard to take. He is the chap who always knows what the "socialist position" is in respect to anything that might be happening in the world at any time. And his intellectual conceit is only equalled by the positive assurance with which he assumes that anyone who does not arrive at his own understanding of the "socialist position", either lacks acuteness of perception or what is worse, hasn't taken the trouble to find out what is going on in the world. For example, a writer in the September issue, commenting on the decisions of the National Convention of the C.C.F. in respect to Korea and associated questions, uses these phrases: "One may well ask whether Canadian Socialists have pondered... How many of the C.C.F. leaders who now call for Canadian troops have attempted to learn anything... a plea that C.C.F. leaders examine more closely than they seem to have done..." What makes this sweetly supercilious estimate of Canadian Socialist ignorance the

(Continued on page 8)

TOUST COMMUNISTS FROM T.L.C. MEET

MONTREAL, (CPA).—Starting off with a housecleaning job on the small but vocal Communist minority before they could even register as delegates, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at its 65th convention at the Mount Royal Hotel, settled down to serious business in debating both foreign and national affairs.

By no means did the convention devote all its time to smacking down Communists. It adopted a large number of resolutions dealing with important domestic issues.

The delegates want to see rent controls continued, and they certainly want some swift action on prices. TLC old age pensions policy is now \$60 at 65 for men, and at age 60 for women.

The convention adopted a broad public works program resolution, calling for subsidized low-rental housing, hospital and school construction, flood control measures and power development.

"PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS" TALK BY ROPER MONDAY

Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will speak in the "Provincial Affairs" broadcast series on Monday, October 2, at 6.45 p.m. It will be carried by radio stations CFRN, Edmonton; CFRC, Calgary and CHAT, Medicine Hat.

Sir Luke Fawcett

NOT WORRIED OVER T.U.C. RESOLUTION

MONTREAL, (CPA).—Sir Luke Fawcett was the fraternal delegate from the British Labor movement to this year's annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Sir Luke is head of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives representing one and a quarter million British construction workers, and secretary of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union 90,000 strong.

Asked by CPA if the British TUC had rejected the idea of further wage controls, Sir Luke indicated he was not disturbed by

(Continued on page 8)



In New Zealand

Tories Bring Higher Taxes and Living Costs

By MAURICE KITCHING

"Having carefully considered the position, and weighing my words, I say that taxation can be reduced, that taxation must be reduced."

This forthright declaration was made in New Zealand's House of Representatives twelve months ago when the Labor Government did not make the tax reductions its Nationalist Opposition expected.

The statement might be now be forgotten but for the turn of the political wheel. For the man who made it was Mr. Sidney George Holland, then leader of the Opposition, and now Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The man who said twelve months ago that taxation "can and must be reduced" had a golden opportunity to show his wisdom last month when he presented the first Tory Budget to the nation.

He had the chance to say "I told you so" by reducing taxation in accordance with his own statement. But, significantly to many electors, he did no such thing, even though his party was elected on a definite promise to cut taxation.

—Nothing At All

The 1950 Budget, the first non-Labor one since 1936 gave a little to the very rich, a little to the farmers, and a little to the old. To the great majority of people in New Zealand it gave nothing at

(Continued on page 8)

ISSUE SUMMONSES TO MATCH COMBINE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Five summonses were signed by Judge T. A. Fontaine in Montreal on Sept. 11 against each of five match manufacturing concerns being charged with price-fixing under the Combines Investigation Act.

Application for summonses was made by the RCMP on behalf of federal authorities who told Judge Fontaine that the charges were the result of a government inquiry into the match manufacturing business.

The five companies charged are Eddy Match Company Ltd., Valcourt Co. Ltd., Commonwealth Match Co. Ltd., Canada Match Co. Ltd., and Federal Match Co. Ltd.

ARMY REJECTIONS AT A HIGH LEVEL

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Roy Knight (CCF Saskatoon) asked the government in the House of Commons what percentage of rejections were among those applying to join the Canadian Special Force for Korea.

The answer was that as at September 7, out of a total of 12,983 applications for the Korean force, 4,594 were rejected. Total enlistment at that date was 8,389.

Much Higher

Rejections among applicants to join the Canadian regular active

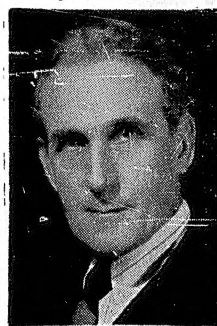
(Continued on page 8)

'Incentives' To Business To Continue

OTTAWA (CPA).—"If the men who do the fighting do not need the incentive of profit, why must the people who in the safety of their places of business make the munitions and machines that the soldiers use have to be well lubricated with profitable returns?" Angus MacInnes demanded to know when the defence appropriation was before the House. "Let us remember," he said, "that it is abhorrent to the great mass of fathers and mothers of this country, whose sons do the fighting in this and every other war, that people should be making profits out of supplying them

(Continued on Page 7)

Urges Price Control



H. W. HERRIDGE, M.P.
C.C.F. Member for Kootenay West

CALLS FOR CURB ON GREEDY FIRMS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"For heaven's sake let us have some control over this economy so that we shall know where we are; we were better off with price control than we are now with this unstable price condition," declared H. W. Herridge (C.C.F. Kootenay West) in the House of Commons.

Speaking on the continuing debate on defence appropriations, Mr. Herridge urged that legislation be introduced "to protect the living standards of the Canadian people" and to secure "co-operation for a thoroughly democratic effort in this situation."

"Without question," said Mr. Herridge, "prices have not risen since the Korean incident as a result of increased wages. They have risen for two reasons. The first reason is outright greed, and the second is fear of shortages. I do hope the government does something to protect the Canadian

(Continued on page 8)

AN EFFECTIVE plan of economic aid to the underdeveloped countries of South and Southeast Asia is essential to the peace of the world. It is no less essential if we are to have an expanding world trade and economic prosperity.

It is unfortunate that preoccupation with military defence should threaten to obscure the failure of the Western world to meet the urgent requests of new nations of Asia for assistance in raising their living standards. A military response to the challenge of Russian imperialism with its dynamic appeals to the victims of poverty and despair is obviously not enough. The Western Nations must not be manoeuvred into seeming to defend the moribund social system of the East against which millions of Asians are in revolt.

The inevitable legacy of western imperialism has been hatred and suspicion. It can only be overcome by a generous, far-sighted, practical plan to attack the poverty, disease and illiteracy which the peoples of Asia no longer accept as inevitable. And although these new nations must work out their own salvation, the technical and capital resources of the West are essential to success.

It was perhaps natural that comment on the decisions in the International sphere of the National Convention of the C.C.F. at Vancouver should be concentrated on the firm stand taken by an overwhelming majority in support of collective action to resist aggression in Korea. This concentration should not obscure the vigorous criticism which was expressed in resolutions on the failure of the Liberal Government of Canada to give more than lip service to international economic planning in areas of the East.

Key Areas

Until recently the people of North America have been indifferent to Asia. The emergency of vast new nations there, several of them voluntarily retaining their link with the Commonwealth, the visits of such distinguished world citizens as Pandit Nehru and Lequand Ali Khan to Ottawa and Washington have begun to wake us up to the fact that South and Southeast Asia are key areas, not only in the conflict with Russian imperialism but in the struggle for world prosperity.

On February 22, 1950, Mr. Pearson on his return from Colombo told the House of Commons that the centre of gravity in international affairs had shifted to Asia and that there was no more important problem facing the world than the danger of Russian Communist imperialism erupting into Southeast Asia.

Not A Simple Matter

Economic aid to the East is not a simple proposition. An average life expectation of 20 years, an average yearly income of \$50, a great deal of illiteracy, the prevalence of social systems dominated by landlords and moneylenders, suspicion and hostility to all westerners, the proliferation of grandiose schemes, all make effective action difficult. The pressure of increasing populations on any expansion in production threatens to prevent any real increase in living standards. But the difficulties are dwarfed by the necessity. The basic problem is to increase food production. Improved transportation, irrigation and techniques of agricultural production and the increased use of fertilizers could transform the whole area. Programs of aid must be accompanied by political stability and the effective initiative must come from



● Through its specialized agencies the United Nations is doing much to inculcate good health habits such as is being practiced by these school children in a sunny square under a tropical sky in Mysore State, India, where the "personal hygiene drill" was introduced by nurses and medical specialists attached to a Malaria Control Team. But much remains to be done and in accompanying article, Andrew Brewin suggests that the hatred and suspicion of the West which exists in Asia can only be overcome by a generous, far-sighted, practical plan to attack poverty, disease and illiteracy which the peoples of Asia no longer accept as inevitable.

Little or no effort has been made to fire the imagination of the Canadian people. Canada was able to pour \$90 millions down the drain of "Operation Sinkhole" in a loan to Chiang-Kai Shek's regime. For aid to commonwealth countries she finds less than half a million and constantly refers to other commitments. Korea has impelled us to raise our defence estimates by many millions with scarcely a murmur. Next to nothing is available for the equally important task of economic aid.

At the recent session of Parliament the C.C.F. amendment regretted the absence from the Speech from the Throne of reference to economic aid to underdeveloped countries. All other parties joined to defeat the amendment. It will be our task to make clear that practical idealism and social planning on a grand scale are essential if we are to have a peaceful world.

Spiritual Bankruptcy

Once again capitalism is demonstrating its spiritual bankruptcy. If democracy is to survive Socialism must arouse the conscience of the world to recognize the total inadequacy of defence considered solely in negative and military terms. The best defence of democracy will be a vigorous coordinated attack on poverty, particularly in Asia.

We Can't Sidetrack Economic Aid

By ANDREW BREWIN

within the target countries.

Already the United States has approved a technical assistance program and much has been done to survey the economic needs and potentialities of the area. The Commonwealth conferences at Colombo and Sydney have approved a separate Commonwealth plan of technical assistance. F.A.O. the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development all have their contributions to make. Substantial capital investment in carefully selected projects is required as well as technical assistance.

Truman's Plea

President Truman in his inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1949 said, "We must embark on a bold new

program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. Our aim should be to help the free peoples through their own efforts to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, more mechanical power to lighten their burdens. We invite other countries to pool their technological resources in this undertaking." Since these brave words were spoken Point IV has become a political football in Congress and meagre indeed has been the response. Capital has shown little interest notwithstanding the prospect of government guarantees.

Small Potatoes

What has been Canada's re-

sponse to the challenge?

Mr. Pearson announced in July that a figure of \$850,000 appeared in the estimates for the United Nations scheme for technical assistance and a sum of \$400,000 for the Commonwealth plan. These amounts are indeed small potatoes in face of the grim need. Despite the fondness of Canada's governmental representatives for lip service to internationalism they are constantly harping on Canada's other commitments when practical plans are afoot. Apropos of the Commonwealth plan the Economist remarked (May 6, 1950) that Canada was little more than an observer and (March 4, 1950) that not much is to be expected of it (Canada).



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THE ISSUE IN KOREA

Some of my C.C.F. colleagues have expressed surprise because of my sincere endorsement of the United Nations action against the North Korean invasion of Southern Korea. Their argument is that Southern Korea is no democracy; that Syngman Rhee is just another Chiang Kai-Shek maintained in power by Washington support, that the Korean division at the



38th parallel is an artificial blunder and cannot be tolerated indefinitely.

I think these arguments are true and I am well aware of it. Never for a moment have I kidded myself that

any of the American G.I.'s or British Tommies are fighting and dying to "preserve democracy" in Southern Korea. There never was any. What they are fighting for is the principle of non-aggression. And here too I am quite aware of the provocations that have been bandied across the 38th parallel, and the "border incidents." Just like two feuding neighbors shaking fists at each other and calling each other names.

Similar conditions have existed in other parts of the world, because of post-war social adjustments taking place in a changing world. India also divided when Pakistan split away. There were plenty of border incidents. Thousands of people perished in riots. And finally the two states came near to a military clash because of the dispute over Kashmir. War was imminent. And India might have considered it justifiable to pile on to Pakistan. Only it didn't. Under the able leadership of Premier Nehru a United Nations commission was accepted to mediate. War was averted and in the process of negotiation both neighbors are learning to compromise without bloodshed.

A similar incident happened over a year ago when the Dutch started "police action" against the new state of Indonesia. Gromyko was one of the first Security Council members to request that the Dutch should be checked in their aggression. And they were checked by United Nations action. Since that time a settlement has been reached and lives have been saved.

And so I believe what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. The whole purpose of the United Nations was to establish the principle of non-aggression in the matter of international relations. If this principle is preserved then the lives spent in the Korean War will not be wasted. Peace is too precious to be broken by anyone. We are all of us on a pretty stormy sea in this period of history. Any violence in the boat can be disastrous to humanity itself and must be ruled out, irrespective of who is right or wrong. Or, if you like to put it in another way—the ice is too thin for a scramble. We must walk softly. And just in case you have not read it, here is the preamble of the United Nations Charter:

"We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save suc-

HITS ANTI-MARGARINE ARGUMENTS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The fact that G. H. Marr writes a thousand word letter against margarine when the limit is 300, shows that his mind runs to special privilege. He could have cut it to specified size with advantage I think, as so many of his arguments lack weight. The innuendo about sewage and margarine is indicative of the length that would-be monopolists are prepared to go, in order to get people to stop buying a wholesome and nutritious food. Mr. Marr shouts blue ruin for dairymen in Canada, but the public cannot see why they should be featherbedded here, since their confreres in Europe and elsewhere are meeting the competition of margarine and are doing all right. There is an ace tax on oleo in Canada and none on butter. Surely that, along with the floor price, gives the dairy interests advantage enough against a product which is equal in nutrition with theirs.

If the federal government reimposes the ban it might as well resign at the same time, as 20 per cent of the people cannot rule over 80 per cent even with the sanction of the Privy Council, supposing there is that remote possibility. I notice that Mr. Marr does not ask for a plebiscite on this question. Evidently he has little use for democratic methods.

Well, I am glad that the P.W. still favors the pro and con way of argument. Many papers will only print letters which favor the dairy interest, and that is not indicative of overwhelming strength. Western farmers by and large have always favored free trade, and are still sticking to that principle in the matter of spreads, as any grocer can tell you.

Your correspondent thinks that margarine is only a substitute for butter, whereas it is a food in its own right, and should be looked upon as such. It has not meant ruin and dire results in the rest of the world, and I hardly think Canadian dairymen are any less resourceful than the others. With 33 million lbs. in stock of butter, it would appear that the time is ripe for less production. Many persons change over to something else, so why can't the cow men do a little adjusting.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

ceeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to re-affirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

"And for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples—

"Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims." And that's what the boys under the United Nations flag are fighting and dying for. Nothing else.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

WANTS MATERIAL FOR THESIS

Editor, The People's Weekly.

Sir: One of your fellow members and ex-candidates in the 1948 elections, is now at Stanford University majoring in Educational Sociology. My dissertation topic is "The Co-operative Movement and Its Implication For Education."

Since the value and success of my study is inevitably dependent on reliable information and varied experiences and recommendations on the part of democratic socialists and co-operators, I am therefore appealing to the readers of the P.W. to oblige me with material suggestions, references, etc., in order that my study may be mutually beneficial to the movement striving for the extension of political and economic freedom. Please write to John C. Dubeta, 731 University Ave., Palo Alto, California.

With best wishes, I am
Fraternally yours,
JOHN DUBETA.

"GOOD NEIGHBORS" ON MARGARINE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: This urban Canadian desires to express approval of the views on the butter vs. margarine controversy as expressed by one of your letter correspondents (J. S.) in the August 5 issue.

I notice, particularly, the assertion: "Any farmer patronizing margarine . . . is a traitor to his fellow citizens in one of the noblest professions on earth."

I need hardly stress the relationship as between the above situation and what members of our union would think of any effort by an organized worker to operate at sub-standard wages, just because times happened to be a bit slow in our industry? Different organizations would, perhaps, act in different ways and at varying disciplinary levels; but I can assure you that all would come to on common ground in at least one respect—and the member would forfeit his union rights and "card", forthwith!

Now, I am well aware that the organization status "down on the farm" is too slight, too elastic, too young, to permit the application of any such "disciplinary action"; but the effective principle of "the good neighbor" can win solid results, nonetheless. From my viewpoint, it is up to all good farmers to speak out on this problem, in the forums, at meetings of the organized commodity groups, in town, and, of course, across the fence-line!

In this little letter, I feel that I have done my bit. A vibrant few words from the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt's mind, somehow insinuate themselves into this picture: "There are methods, short of war, by which we can compel a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

"WE ARE SEVEN."

Have you sent in your 1950 C.C.F. membership? The movement is depending on you.

P. W. AIR EDITION

Speaker—Wm. Irvine
Station—CFRN
Date—Every Tuesday
Time—10:20 p.m.

NOT GRADUALISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: With reference to Mr. Shaw's question in the July 22nd issue: "Is the C.C.F. drifting into gradualism?" it would seem that a number of considerations must be taken into account in answering this question. Having read Mr. Bronson's warning in a former issue, we took it to be meant in an academic sense. Mr. Shaw seems to have taken it much too literally.

Mr. Bronson's warning is timely and constructive, but it is doubtful that he meant it in an alarmist sense. The only concrete example we have of the C.C.F. in authority is the Saskatchewan government, which has been named by some of our critics, "The C.C.F. show window."

We don't think that even our enemies would accuse the Douglas government of being a pink imitation of the C.C.F. theory of Socialism.

Mr. Coldwell has sometimes been designated a "gradualist," we think unjustly or mistakenly

so, by critics, who while not necessarily unfriendly to Mr. Coldwell, lack understanding of C.C.F. policy.

We fail to recollect having ever read or heard anything in C.C.F. propaganda that was suggestive of delay in putting into operation our policy in the event of the election of a C.C.F. government, Federal or Provincial. Our spokesmen, for instance, do not suggest any delay in revising the policy of our oil and gas administration in the event that we should be elected in Alberta. When elected in Saskatchewan the C.C.F. government proceeded forthwith to implement their policy and have never slackened their efforts toward that objective. However, a change-over, can not be put into effect over night, necessary adjustments must first be made.

A farmer does not scrap his old equipment, nor does a businessman dismantle his plant until they have replaced them with new machinery and buildings.

In view of these several facts, it is apparent that we have not drifted into gradualism, and with reasonable caution, there is little danger that we may do so in the future.

Yours
F. D. PARKER.
Madden, Alta.

It's Here!!

The New CCF Research Magazine

"COMMENT"

Commencing October 1st, the C.C.F. National Office has begun the publication of a new Research publication entitled "COMMENT". Attractively printed in two colours, in a handy compact size, each issue of the publication will be devoted to a topic of special interest to C.C.F.'ers. The October issue deals with Canada's Natural Resources and the manner in which they have been exploited and wasted by a greedy capitalism bent on profit. Here, in one compact issue, are the facts about oil, forests, coal, iron, water and power. The source of each item of information and the authority for each figure is given.

The November issue will deal with the thorny question of Federal-Provincial relations, a detailed analysis of the constitutional problems that would confront a C.C.F. government in Canada, the C.C.F.'s proposals for constitutional amendment, the stand of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. government, etc. Other early issues will deal with Full Employment, the United Nations, Farm Marketing, Housing, etc.

In addition to the special topic featured in each issue, up to date facts and figures of current interest will be given each month.

Every informed C.C.F.'er should have a complete file of the new publication commencing with Vol. 1, Number 1. (It will go automatically to subscribers to News Comment, which is being discontinued.) Only a dollar a year for twelve issues. Mail the enclosed coupon today.

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September 30, 1950

THEY'D BE EMBARRASSED

PREMIER E. C. MANNING spoke on behalf of the government in the first of the CBC Provincial Affairs broadcasts on Monday evening. (These broadcasts are from CFRN, Edmonton, CFCN, Calgary and CHAT, Medicine Hat, each Monday at 6:45. Elmer Roper will be the speaker on Monday, October 2nd.)

The burden of Mr. Manning's address was the way in which the province is hampered by the Canadian constitution in monetizing the resources and production of the province.

It seems to us that we remember that Mr. Manning and the late Mr. Aberhart were most emphatic, back in 1935, in assuring the people of Alberta that there was no constitutional difficulty at all in the way of carrying out the Social Credit program. Now we are told that only the constitution stands in the way of the program being implemented by the Alberta Social Credit regime.

Baloney! We cannot think of anyone who could be more embarrassed than Mr. Manning would be if the federal government and the other provinces agreed on constitutional changes that would give the Social Credit government free rein to implement Social Credit.

THAT "FREE COMPETITION"

HOW MUCH do the proponents of "free competition" believe in it?

The Saskatchewan government is in the insurance business. This has resulted in savings of millions of dollars to Saskatchewan people. Last year the government bought out an insurance company which was operating in other provinces, including Alberta. But the Alberta government wasn't going to give public ownership in the insurance business a chance to prove itself in this province. So it cancelled the license of the company owned by the people of Saskatchewan. You can operate an insurance company in Alberta if you are a financial big shot from Toronto, Montreal or New York. But a company owned by the people—no, no! That is carrying "free competition" too far.

The chief bus transportation system in Saskatchewan is owned by the people. Sometimes there is a call for a specially chartered bus to go across the line into the United States. The government bus lines made an application to the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission for permanent charter rights in the States. After a hearing the Commission granted the desired rights. But Canadian and American railways filed an appeal and the authorization was held up until last week, when Washington ruled in favor of Saskatchewan.

There is no appeal from the decision of the Alberta government. Alberta people will be deprived of any real "free competition" in the insurance business by action of their own government.

THEY GET MORE TO EAT

THE UNITED NATIONS' Department of Economic Affairs' Survey of Europe for 1949, in addition to presenting the production statistics quoted elsewhere in this issue, reveals some interesting facts in respect to the standard of living of the people in various European countries.

There is, for example, a table indicating the number of minutes, based on average wages, which the average person in different countries must work to buy a kilogram (2.2 lbs.) of various foods, or a litre (just under a quart) of milk. As in the case of industrial production, it is the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries which have by far the best record.

For the kilogram of bread, the first item in the table, the British worker must work 11 minutes, the Danish worker only 6 minutes, the Norwegian 10, and the Swede 21. But for the same amount of bread the French worker must work 28 minutes, the Italian 38. For a kilogram of meat the British worker must work 84 minutes, the Dane 60, the French worker 240, and the Italian 300.

Taking a kilogram of each of the foods mentioned—bread, potatoes, milk, meat, bacon or ham, butter, margarine and sugar—the British worker must put in 359 minutes of work, the Dane 332, the Norwegian 353, the Swede 525. By comparison, the French worker must give 1,162 minutes for the same package, and the Italian 1,629.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Britain and the Scandinavian countries are among the five out of seventeen European countries in which the average intake of food exceeds 3,000 calories per person. The average for all of Europe is only 2,660.

Not only in national production but in the standard of living achieved by the people of the European nations, those with Democratic Socialist governments are away out in front.

THE THIRD COLUMN

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

J. J. MacLellan, of Purple Springs, who visited several European countries following the annual meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Sweden, said in an interview with The Western Farm Leader:

"Most striking of all was the manner in which the British people had responded to the challenge of the postwar years. They had made tremendous strides in production and in the development of export markets. Mr. MacLellan paid high tribute to that people for what they had accomplished. He found the contacts he made with many persons in Britain most pleasant and most valuable in many ways.

"The British are better farmers than we are," was the conclusion he reached during visits to the very beautiful countryside. He spoke highly of the Farmers' Union over there, and of its officers, some of whom, including Sir James Turner, are well known in Canada...

"Sweden's strong economic position, and the signs of prosperity everywhere, struck Mr. MacLellan forcibly. They are more prosperous than we are, he said. The people are well dressed and there is abounding activity."

FARMERS WANT NONE OF IT

The Camrose Canadian, Sept. 13:

"The Canadian wheat farmer generally has expressed his preference for the Government Board marketing his product. This was a war measure and one that brought a feeling of security to the grower. We will not argue the merits of the case, but we will say that very few farmers will want to revert to a system which fluctuates half a cent today, three cents tomorrow and back a quarter of cent the next day. We have been listening to the flax and rye quotations morning after morning and can readily see why the farmer will want none of it if he can realize the more stabilized market method. The Grain Trade should realize this if it ever hopes to regain an open market again. Wouldn't it be great to find automobiles sold on a gambling market with the prices quoted anew every day... Chevies and Fords quoted at \$2,000 today, up \$40 from yesterday; then down \$58.95 the next day. People would soon think the industry was nuts, and it would be. Why not apply some common sense to one of the most important food products Canada produces?"

FOOTPRINTS

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"Why do you note the splinter in your brother's eye and fail to see the plank in your own eye?"



IT WAS DURING a press quiz at Vancouver that M. J. Coldwell made this constructive statement upon the policies of the C.C.F.: "We are convinced that while we have to have international police and military forces, the Soviet threat cannot be met in that way. We must give economic aid to Asiatics and other backward countries to raise their standard of living."

All living organisms thrive best in a suitable environment, and this is as true for those which are helpful as it is for those which are harmful. Social customs, habits and organizations are just as truly alive and sensitive to their environment as are the men and women in whose hearts and minds they had their origin, for the ideas and aims of men, both good and bad, are made effective in the life of a nation as they find expression in accepted modes of social behavior.

It has therefore long been evident to those who have a social conscience, who are in the best sense of the word Socialists, that a two-fold task awaits their efforts. They must on the one hand build up an economic environment in which social traits which are helpful to humanity can thrive, and, on the other, create an economic climate in which those which are harmful will die out. In seeking to realize these ends they have to be careful to act in accordance with established fact. Only in this way can they

really know what they are about. The typical blindness of the representatives of Big Business in their crusades against the "Reds" is well illustrated by a letter to the Editor of LABOR. The writer refers to the junior Senator from California who actively supports the China Lobby. He wonders why the Senator spends his energies there when "poverty and disease-stricken migratory workers are the nation's (U.S.A.) worst problem." "Hundreds of babies and children," he continues, "in the San Joaquin Valley died last winter, after being evicted. Yet 'junior' spends his time trying to get to put Chiang Kai-Shek back in the saddle in China. He never opens his mouth about California's worst disgrace." The Senator apparently, would return to power the man whose corrupt regime ensured the Communists' success.

The economic facts of life have shown the supporters of the C.C.F. that the excesses of monopoly capitalism are possibly the chief cause of Communism's successful appeal to the underdog. In seeking to replace the injustices of that system with the type of co-operative economy which has proved itself to be so successful wherever it has had a fair trial, we would accept the Christian way of life. In short, the surest way by which we can keep Communism out, is by bringing the Kingdom of God in. Is this not a program which should enlist the support of men and women everywhere?

TIMELY TOPICS

By William Irvine
Director of C.C.F. Organization

DEFENCE WITHOUT PROFIT

Canadian industry should produce all munitions necessary for the defence of Canada on a non-profit basis. Most people agree that this should be done. But the very idea is repugnant to big business. At the outbreak of World War II Canadian industrialists refused to produce a gun, a plane or a shell unless the 5 per cent profit law was repealed.



The men who fight for Canada do not demand even a 5 per cent profit before they enlist—although they are risking their very lives and that risk is real and great. But those who manufacture the weapons our men use to defend the nation, run no risk of losing their lives while doing their part of the job. And yet they demand profit. They say that they would have no incentive to help defend Canada unless Canada paid a profit to them for doing it.

The men who fly the planes, man the ships, drive the tanks and march with the infantry all come from the workshops, the factories, the mines and the farms. They

have not been contaminated to the same extent by capitalistic greed. It has been truly said that the profit motive appeals to the basest instincts of animism. There is no idealism, no heroism in the profit system. And so since Canadian industry will not volunteer to produce the implements of defence at cost, and since they will not be conscripted to do so, the only course left is for the people to take over the industries who make the actual weapons used in defence.

PLEAS FOR CONTROLLED ECONOMY

United Farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan have appeared before the federal government with demands for the imposing of price controls on all goods, services, rents, wages, profits and farm products. They demanded that if a more equitable distribution is not effected in this way, that the initial payments on all grades of wheat be raised and that basic prices of all farm products be established having regard to a parity principle.

The steel workers' union passed a resolution at its meeting, prior to the annual C.G.L. Convention Congress in Winnipeg, embodying a similar principle. They want an enquiry into wages, profits, and (Continued on page 5)

Alberta CCYM Convention Set For November 18

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.,
Adult Adviser to the Alberta
C.C.Y.M.

Alberta C.C.Y.M. is holding its second Annual Convention to coincide with the last day of the Alberta Provincial C.C.F. Convention—Saturday, Nov. 18—at Alberta Woodworth House, Edmonton. It is an open membership convention to which all C.C.F. young people are invited whether they are members of the C.C.Y.M. or wish to become members.

As older members of the C.C.F. become less active because of advancing years, new younger members must take up the work. The hope of a continuing vigorous C.C.F. is a strong C.C.Y.M. C.C.F. members can do no more useful job for the C.C.F. than to recruit C.C.Y.M. members.

May I ask that C.C.F. members, groups and constituency conventions and executives do everything in their power to assist in building a large C.C.Y.M. convention by encouraging the attendance of young C.C.F.-minded people. There are two practical forms such encouragement can take. First, financial aid, where

such is needed. Second, bring a young person along with you in your car.

The Alberta C.C.Y.M. has made great strides in the last two years. My association with the young people during this period has convinced me that they are at once a bulwark and a driving power in the development of democratic socialism in our nation.

C.C.F. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE APPOINTED

At the meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday of last week, A. E. Thornton, N. P. Finemore and Roy Jamha were appointed to receive resolutions for presentation to the provincial convention of the C.C.F. in Edmonton, November 16, 17 and 18. Resolutions should be forwarded to Mr. Thornton, 7503 91st Street, before October 10th, and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday, October 17.

Name Mrs. East

Mrs. Edsel East was appointed chairman of the Membership Committee succeeding Mrs. Jean McNeely who is now residing in Vancouver.

Appointment of a billeting committee for the convention was referred to the executive committee. President Roy Jamha was in the chair.

Timely Topics

(Continued from page 4)
the costs of living with a view to a nearer approximation to equality of income and that income may also bear a proper relation to living costs. These are legitimate and reasonable demands. Further, such factual information is a prerequisite to any practical and rational remedy.

But such steps cannot be taken without revealing the unprecedented profits which accompany high prices; neither can there be fixed prices without reducing profit. For this reason it is unlikely that any dynamic action will be taken. Canada's government was elected to make a private enterprise paradise and they are doing it. But that paradise must be paid for by the people.

WHAT PRICE PROSPERITY?

The Province of Alberta is passing through the most prosperous period of its history. This prosperity, so-called, is not healthy. It is like mistaking the bluish of the fever of disease for that out-door rudeness which bespeaks a healthy body. Expenditures for war and post-war preparation for defence by the whole nation, together with the exploitation of a natural resource which is being rapidly drained to make a few more millionaires, account for Alberta's boom.

Dr. Frank Scott was the realist when he said in his address to the C.C.F. National Convention, that: "A country like Canada can be prosperous, after a fashion when it is building homes for the rich and none for the poor, when it is exploiting natural resources for the private profit of private monopolies, and when it is measuring social security by the least that is politically tolerable rather than by the utmost that our resources could justify."

Alberta is prosperous in that

Convenes C.C.F. Bazaar



MRS. D. L. SHORTLIFFE

TEA, EMPIRE ROOM SATURDAY, OCT. 7

Friends of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club are asked to note the date of the annual tea and bazaar—Saturday, October 7th, from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Empire Room of the Hudson's Bay Co.

There will be an apron and fancy work booth in charge of Mrs. A. Campbell and Mrs. Lenore Truscott is looking after the sale of children's wear. Mrs. L. V. Smith will be glad to receive any contributions to her table of home cooking which will include "candy as well as other delicious eatables.

Novelty Booth

Mrs. E. Cook is arranging a booth of novelties among which will be more of the attractive little plants which were so popular last year.

In addition the club is featuring a display of handicraft which includes specimens of work from European countries as well as of this continent and also exhibits from such remote places as China and the South Sea Islands.

If anyone has specimens of interesting handiwork which they should be willing to exhibit these should be marked with the owner's name and a brief notation as to its origin and any information of particular interest. Mrs. H. Scott, who is in charge of the display, will be glad to accept these at the Empire Room on the day of the tea from 11 a.m. on.

Mrs. W. Bagnall will be in charge of the tea tables and the Women's Club extends a hearty invitation to all friends to come along and spend a pleasant afternoon while assisting the Club in its effort. The proceeds, as in all other projects, goes to help along the work of the C.C.F. radio, educational, furniture, or where ever it is needed.

Mrs. J. W. Adair, Club president, and Miss Mary R. Crawford will receive, along with Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, general convener of the affair.

Members and friends of the club are also reminded of the tea at Woodworth House, 10140 - 107th street, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 4th, when women are asked to bring aprons and other fancy work for the bazaar.

—H.S.
way. Its government has sold the heritage of all future generations for as much as a monopoly will pay. But the day will come when our successors will have nothing left but a million empty holes and the successors of the oil magnates will have the value of Alberta oil. In that day this generation will be cursed for its lack of foresight and for its wanton destruction. Alas! Those responsible will not be there to get their deserts!

C. C. F. Meetings

Commencing Monday, October 9, Mrs. Nellie Peterson, Alberta C.C.F. Vice-President, and William Irvine, Director of C.C.F. Organization, will address numerous meetings throughout the province. The schedule follows:

Mrs. Nellie Peterson
Dewberry, Oct. 9th.
Marwayne, Oct. 10th.
Kitscoty, Oct. 11th.
Islay, Oct. 12th.
Lloydminster, Oct. 13th.
Wary, Oct. 16th.
Wenham Valley, Oct. 17th.
Crystal Springs, Oct. 18th.
Tofield, Oct. 19th.
Holden (North), Oct. 20th.
Sedgewick, Oct. 23rd.
Bawlf, Oct. 24th.
Daysland, Oct. 25th.
Coronation, Nov. 1st.
Consort, Nov. 2nd.
Naco, Nov. 3rd.
Acadia-Coronation Constituency Convention—Sedalia, Nov. 4th.
Belvedere, Nov. 8th.
Dunstable, Nov. 9th.
Roselea, Nov. 10th.
Padstow, Nov. 11th.
Deer Lodge, Nov. 13th.
William Irvine
Wildmere, Oct. 9th.
Tolland, Oct. 10th.
Vermilion, Oct. 11th, Mr. Hardy Wear's House, R.R. 3.
Paradise Valley, Oct. 12.
McLaughlin, Oct. 13th.
Harvest Home, Oct. 16th.
Brightview, Oct. 17.
Westmore, Oct. 18th.
Ryley, Oct. 19th.
Holden (South), Oct. 20th.
Bruce, Oct. 23.
Viking, Oct. 24th.
Excel, Nov. 1st.

Oyen, Nov. 2nd.
Helmisdale, Nov. 3rd.
Acadia-Coronation Constituency Convention at Sedalia, Nov. 4th.
Belvedere, Nov. 8th.
Dunstable, Nov. 9th.
Roselea, Nov. 10th.
Anselmo, Nov. 11th.
Darwell, Nov. 13th.
Robert Carlyle
D. C. Dandell
Burnt Lake—Oct. 13.
Sylvan Lake—Oct. 20.
Eckville—Oct. 27.
Elmer E. Roper
Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will give an illustrated lecture with colored slides which he took himself when he visited Britain last summer, when he speaks on the topic, "How Britain Looks to a Canadian in 1950", at a banquet at Castor on Friday, November 10.
The Provincial Leader will also address meetings at the Central Community Hall, Crooked Lake, and in Calgary in October.

W. A. Stevens

Wilbert A. Stevens will speak at the regular monthly meeting of the Crooked Lake C.C.F. local at the home of Alfred Peterson, Saturday, October 14.

DR. GILLIS, HEAD N.S. C.C.F. JOINS UP

OTTAWA (CPA).—The C.C.F. National Office has received word that Nova Scotia C.C.F. President Dr. Hugh Gillis has joined the Canadian Army Special Force for Korea. Dr. Gillis joined the 2nd Field Regiment, R.C.H.A., with the rank of Captain.

The young former Nova Scotia president has a brilliant academic record, achieved at St. Francis Xavier University, where he was lecturer in economics at the time he joined the forces, and at the London School of Economics.

During world war I, Dr. Gillis was attached to the Royal Canadian Artillery, with the rank of Adjutant, and served in the Italian campaign.

A member of the C.C.F. for some years, Dr. Gillis was named president of the Nova Scotia section last year.

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New Books and Pamphlets

The Literature Committee of the C.C.F. reminds readers that a number of new booklets and pamphlets are being added to those already on hand.

Facts About C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan (Price 10 cents) gives a most interesting picture of increased benefits obtained by the people through the C.C.F. Here, for 10 cents, are the facts and figures which every C.C.F.-er should have.

Wanted: Vital Religion in Politics (Price 5 cents) is a handy pocket size little booklet by Dr. L. J. Donaldson which, to quote P. F. Moriarty, 25 years secretary of the Y.M.C.A., "is most insistent in showing that Christian principles, when applied, contain the only sound basis for an economic system". Dr. Donaldson's subtitle for the pamphlet is "C.C.F. Principles Agree With Christian Ideals".

Who Owns Canada? If you don't already own a copy of this reliable examination of the facts concerning the concentration of control and ownership of the wealth of Canada, send for one now. Price 60 cents.

European Unity (15c)—A new pamphlet which gives the British Labor Party's views on methods by which European unity should be pursued.

Planning For Freedom (Reduced from \$1.25 to 50c). Though written in 1944, the first section of this book discusses issues of vital importance today. Excellent club material.

We still have a number of copies of Jennie Lee's Tomorrow Is A New Day (50c).

They'll Ask You (5c) — A primer of C.C.F. questions and answers.

Speaker's Notes (\$1.00)—An invaluable reference of facts dealing with a wide range of subjects, i.e., Social Security, Agriculture, Freight Rates, Farm Machinery Prices, International Trade, etc.

Stock up on interesting reading now. Watch this space for new books and pamphlets for your library.

Calling All Women

Emily Murphy - Crusader

By BYRNE HOPE SANDERS
(A Synopsis by an Ex-Teacher Mother)

IT IS 1950. In retrospect over the half century we have a vision of many personalities who "have removed mountain and made things happen" which not only spells progress but is. To Edmonton in 1907 came one of these pioneers whose philosophy was such — none other than Emily Murphy with her husband, Arthur, and their two daughters. They brought with them vision and an enduring faith in the future of Canada and of our fair province, Alberta. Her insatiable curiosity and keen interest in humanity no matter what the origin and an innate desire to improve the social order of people's lives as a whole, were her most endearing qualities and were the basis for her brilliant climb to intellectual heights and to positions of influence in society.

Ontario Childhood

Her childhood was spent at Cookstown, Ontario, with her parents, Isaac and Emily Ferguson, her four brothers and a sister. Many hilarious moments were spent in gaiety and laughter in the small village and many tales unfolded of their Irish ancestry. The sterner aspects of life too were being constantly impressed upon this growing maiden through the association of cousins and uncles who held positions of authority such as that of District Court Judge, Senator and Member of Parliament. Out of the many "Round Table" discussions emerged the legal inclinations which later found expression. — One incident which assumed colossal proportions when a child and chagrin to her brothers who later became lawyers, was that of having recited "The Burial of Sir John Moore" to John A. Macdonald when a visitor to their home.

Widely Travelled

Her husband, an Anglican minister of repute, irresistibly sought new fields to conquer. Ever and anon there was a challenge in the uncompleted task and the pushing back of new frontiers. His work carried him into the mission field in Ontario and later to England and Germany. It was during this period that Mrs. Murphy commenced writing. Articles covering a wide range of topics appeared in various magazines. Her choice of pseudonym "Janey Canuck" originated as an aftermath of rising

in defence of Canadians enroute to England. "If there was a Jack or Johnny why not a Jill or a Jane." She was not asleep at the switch as she accompanied her husband in his work. Her genuine interest in humanity inspired her visits to many institutions such as penitentiaries, hospitals, asylums, the British museum and places made famous by Dickens and Carlyle. From these she made observations in her diary that were later to find expression in her writings.

Westward Bound

Subsequent to her husband's long illness as a result of typhoid fever, upon their return from the Mother Country, they moved to Manitoba. In order to avail himself of an open air life which has become a necessity he undertook the development of a timber limit which he owned in that province. Here then was another source of interest for Emily—the life of a lumber-jack and all that is involved in the lumbering industry. Their sojourn here was not to be for long. Alberta with its wide range of possibilities held a tantalizing challenge to her husband so once again they found themselves westward bound.

Books Published

By this time she had established herself as a budding authoress through her production, "Janey Canuck in the West." Her ability to interpret this Canadian West of ours in its pioneer days made her writings universally popular. "Open Trails," "Seeds of Pine," "The Black Candle," etc., lean along the highways and byways carrying with them the brilliance, understanding and humor of their author.

Her latter years were engulged in the struggle for the betterment of social conditions generally.

Work for Women

She held positions in various organizations such as the presidency of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Vice-President of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and a member of hospital boards. These culminated finally in Mrs. Murphy being appointed the first woman stipendiary magistrate in the British Empire. Here in a Woman's Court problems as of drug addiction and "salvaging young girls from hopeless degradation presented themselves. Her influence

(Continued on Page 7)

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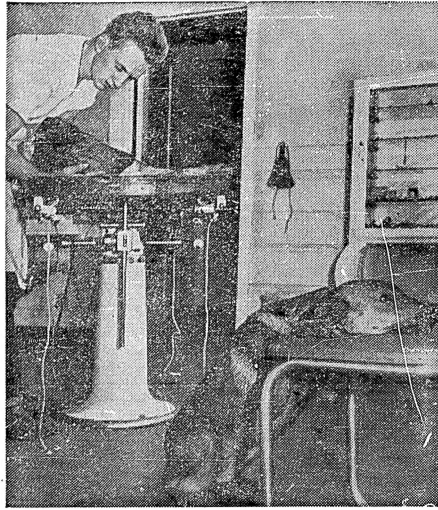
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A FRIEND IN NEED



After dragging to safety his collie pal, this German shepherd dog rests his head on a chair at the animal hospital in Van Nuys, Calif. Looks almost human as he mourns his friend, doesn't he?

JOB PROTECTION FOR KOREAN MEN

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Government has announced that recruits for the special Korean force will be given legal protection for re-establishment in their civilian jobs.

Defence Minister Brooke Claxton made this announcement in Parliament on September 7, after the matter had been raised by the C.C.F.

C.C.F. Leader M. J. Coldwell had read to the House a letter received by a recruit for the Korean force, from his employer, the Steel Company of Canada. The letter indicated that the employee had lost his seniority in the company when he left his employment. Mr. Coldwell warned that this policy on the part of companies would interfere with other employees joining up.

Mr. Claxton said that the government would introduce a bill for the protection of Korean recruits and that the provisions would be made retroactive to July 5. The proposed bill will give to Korean recruits the same rights as to rehiring and retention of seniority in civilian jobs as were enjoyed by soldiers in the second world war.

Wages Not Real Cause High Building Costs

WAGES are not the real cause of high home-building costs, according to an analysis appearing in TLC News, official bulletin of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The real cost in home-building is the mortgage and the interest that must be paid, it says.

"The prices being paid for new homes are high," says the News, "and the prospective purchasers are told that the wages paid to workers in the building trades are the cause."

But says the bulletin, the cost of building materials is also an important factor in home-building expense, and prices for these materials have increased without any direct relation to the wages paid in the industries which produce them.

High Mortgage Costs
Dealing with high mortgage

costs, the article continues, "If you have to borrow \$5,000 on a mortgage on your home for 20 years at 5 per cent, you will pay back not just the \$5,000 mortgage at the end of 20 years but also \$5,000 (20 times \$250) in interest. That part of your home would thus have cost you double.

That mortgage cost would go down from \$10,000 to \$8,000 if the interest were reduced from 5 to 3 per cent. It would be only \$7,000 if the interest were only 2 per cent. The difference in interest—2 per cent instead of 5—

would reduce home-owning costs, in this case, by \$3,000. All of this cost would be reduced, of course, if you were allowed to pay back the mortgage in instalments over the 20 year period.

The Wage Cost

Now what about the wage cost in home-building? In Calgary, in June of this year, 5-room frame bungalows were selling for prices ranging from \$9,000 to \$12,000 depending upon the locality and the extras included with the standard design. To build one of these 5-room bungalows, here is what the average wage cost was.

Bricklayers—1 day at \$14.40 day	\$ 14.40
Helpers—1 day at \$8.00 day	8.00
Carpenters—124 days at \$12.16 day	1,507.84
Cement Finishers—1 day at \$10.00 day	10.00
Electricians—3 days at \$12.00 day	36.00
Laborers—6 days at \$7.50 day	43.20
Painters—8 days at \$10.80 day	86.40
Plasterers—5 days at \$14.80 day	74.00
Helpers—5 days at \$8.80 day	44.00
Plumbers—5 days at \$12.80 day	102.40
Roofers—2 days at \$9.20 day	18.40
Sheet Metal—3 days at \$12.00 day	36.00
Helpers—3 days at \$7.20 day	21.60
Tile Setters—1 day at \$12.00 day	12.00
Floormen—2 days at \$12.00 day	24.00
Holiday Pay, Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation	203.62

TOTAL on site Labor Costs\$2,241.86

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Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 11422, 92 Street Fin. Sec., L. D. Follard, 3322 101A Ave.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11822 96A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig. Phone 21749, Labor Hall.

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'Incentives' to

(Continued from Page 1)
with the means of defending themselves and destroying others.

(In order to put the matter of profits in war industry "squarely before the House", C.C.F. Leader M. J. Coldwell moved the following amendment to the defense appropriations bill: "That it be resolved that in the opinion of this House the production and sale of ammunitions and armaments should be nationalized.")

Mr. MacInnes noted that "apparently there is great difficulty in deciding what is a munition and an armament of war, because so many things go into war supplies that it is difficult to draw the line. But I am satisfied that there is a long list of materials that could be put in the category that this amendment would apply to."

Must Have Will To Do It
"Until we have the will to do a thing there will always be difficulties in the way," declared Mr. MacInnes. "But the moment that we have the will, the difficulties will disintegrate into thin air."

Drew Against It
Conservative Leader George Drew immediately expressed his approval of the purpose of the amendment, but announced his intention to vote against it. "I am entirely in sympathy with the expressions which have been used by the leader of the C.C.F. group in regard to profiteering in the defence requirements of this country," he said. "Nevertheless," he continued, "I regret that I cannot support an amendment which uses the words 'munitions and armaments', because any clear definition of those words would embrace those other products which are today turned out by factories that are making other things as well and which, in my opinion, could not effectively be brought under a program of national production." Thus the general public is made aware of Mr. Drew's idealism with respect to war profits, but at the same time, his industrialist supporters will not be made uncomfortable.

Solon Low, for the Social Credit Party, also looked, "with considerable sympathy" upon the C.C.F. sentiments on the subject of armaments. He thought, however, that nationalization was not necessary, and he also could not support the amendment.

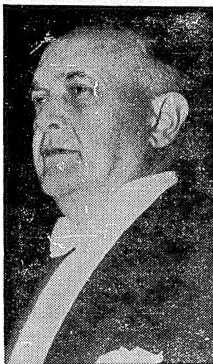
Stanley Knowles (C.C.F. Winnipeg North Centre) welcomed the "expressions of sympathy" that had been indicated for the C.C.F. point of view. "But," he declared, "we feel that more than sympathy with that point of view is required at this stage in human history."

C.C.F. Stands Alone

He said that it had taken a good many years of contending that the production of ammunition and bombs should be nationalized in order to achieve that objective. "I feel that we must keep moving in that same direction with reference to other materials that go into the waging of war, particularly in the field of direct armaments such as guns, tanks, armoured vehicles and items of that kind." "I suggest that more than sympathy is required," declared Mr. Knowles. "I urge that this is the time for people who feel disposed in this way to indicate that they want further progress in the direction of taking the profits out of war by bringing the production and sale of direct munitions and armaments completely under public control."

The C.C.F. group in the House of Commons stood alone when they rose to support the amendment.

QUITS CABINET



Defense Sec. Louis Johnson (above) is shown making a farewell speech before the American Bar Assn. meeting in Washington. Johnson recently resigned his Cabinet post. He was succeeded by Gen. George C. Marshall.

Calling All

(Continued from Page 6)
fluence was felt in the legislative halls also. The right for women to sit in the Canadian Senate, the enactment of the Dower Act in 1911 and women being declared "persons" were the outcome of her untiring efforts. Her contemporaries, such notables as Nellie McClung, Irene Paribly, Louise McKinney and Henrietta Edwards supported her in her endeavors.

"Flabby Parasites"
In an address to the Women's Canadian Club of which she was the organizer and its first president she said, "Our chiefest danger lies in the fact that we are liable to be smothered in chiffon. In these days of ease and rapidly growing wealth, there is a tendency among us that we shall become anemic, hair-splitting or flabby parasites on the body politic."

On the evening of October 26th, 1933, at the age of sixty-five at the close of a busy day, this noble woman quietly passed away. To Emily Murphy then daughter of the East and pioneer of the West, police magistrate, judge of the juvenile court and always a crusader, we give our highest tribute of praise.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the following application to the Provincial Secretary under the provisions of The Change of Name Act.

I, CHRIS IVAN KIRKOFF, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Merchant, HEREBY MAKE APPLICATION under the provisions of The Change of Name Act for change of name as follows:

From my present name, Chris Ivan Kirkoff to Chris Evan Kirk. My wife's full name is Petra Kirkoff.

My unmarried infant child's name is George Kirkoff, age eighteen years, and to be changed to George Chris Kirk.

I, PETRA KIRKOFF, wife of the above named applicant, HEREBY CONSENT to the foregoing application for change of name.

"Petra Kirkoff"
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of August A.D. 1950.

SIGNED by the above named applicant in the presence of:
"A. D. Harvie"

"Chris I. Kirkoff"

JOHN LUNDBERG

An Apostle of Social Enterprise

WHEN JOHN LUNDBERG died at Eckville on September 13 of this year, the Co-operative Commonwealth lost a bonny fighter. Last April he showed me his town.

I saw the buildings of the Eckville Co-operative Association, a fine enterprise built on the courage of a handful of men, thirty-seven years ago. I saw the spacious modern general store, the hardware, lumber yard, feed plant, livestock, car agency, service station, machine shop and garage. "Everything," John said, with a twinkle in his eye, "from the cradle to the grave." He showed me the Wheat Pool Elevators, recalled the battles of the early twenties, when the parrot-ery went up and down the land that "Farmers can't run a business." He showed me the exchange of the Mutual Telephone Association, owned and controlled by its own members. Proudly, he showed me the scars on the telephone poles. "I was the trouble-shooter, don't you see. I went up the poles like a squirrel."

While John Lundberg showed me Eckville, I thought of the epitaph of another builder. "If you seek my monument, look about you." Wren left us St. Paul's. This Swedish-Canadian farmer left us a faith and an ideal.

For The Working People
John became a champion of co-operation in his native Gothenberg. A fourteen-year-old baker's apprentice, he went out to sell

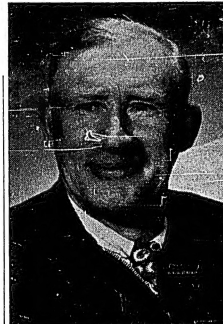
shares in a little eight-by-ten news sheet, The New Times, that would tell the public the workingman's case. He took part in a baker's strike for decent working conditions. "From then on" he said, "I have been all the time heart and soul in the struggle for the working people . . . and in that I include farmers as well."

Homesteaded Near Bentley
In 1903 the Swedish boy sailed for America in the steerage of an emigrant ship. He worked in the woods of Michigan, the sawmills of Oregon, then came to Alberta to find land of his own. In 1905 he walked fifty miles from Wetaskiwin, past where Camrose is now; finally taking a homestead near Bentley; he broke land with oxen.

In 1912 he moved to Eckville to be near a school. Here he threw his energy into the organization of the Co-op store, driving the muddy roads with horse and buggy, selling shares to his neighbors. For thirty-four years he served as Director of the Co-operative Association, and in many a crisis it was his courage that brought the board through a tight spot.

In 1914 he became the Eckville correspondent for the Red Deer Advocate, and used his column in that fine weekly as a "tool for building a good community." As Secretary of the U.F.A. he saw to it that all meetings were well publicized and well reported.

Thrived on Opposition
The beginning of the Wheat Pool found him in the front rank of the battle against exploitation.



JOHN LUNDBERG

In 1950, he knew the struggle was not over. "The Co-operative movement," he said, "is passing through a crisis. The old folks who learned the hard way, they're dying off, and the younger farmers don't always realize what it cost to win the strength they have today in the Farmers' Union, the Wheat Pool, and the Co-op Movement." J. L. himself thrived on opposition. "The more they oppose us," he said, "the more strength we get to fight them. If we get it too easy, we deteriorate."

Home to Sweden
A dramatic moment came with his return to Sweden in 1926. Herbert Greenfield, then Premier of Alberta, had arranged for John Lundberg to go home and tell prospective immigrants about Canada.

On a cold gray winter morning (Continued on page 8)

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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

more intriguing is that it can be applied to the majority of Socialists in every country in the world where Socialist movements are permitted to live. Since they are all speaking with one voice on Korea and related issues they must all be equally uninformed and inept. Not a cheering thought.

Well, somehow I can't help but feel that the leaders of the British government, for example, not to mention Coldwell, Scott and company, have at their disposal all the available facts about the political, social and other conditions in Korea, Indo-China and other trouble spots in Asia. And in spite of the busy lives they lead I rather think they have done a reasonable amount of "pondering" about the whole thing. After all, they are not in the position of irresponsibility occupied by, say, a writer in The Canadian Forum. They must make decisions. I think it is putting too much of a strain on credulity and common sense to believe that they do so without a thorough knowledge of the relevant facts and careful and mature consideration. Furthermore, they are in the position of being custodians of Socialist integrity. I just can't believe that they have lightly "abandoned the socialist position", either knowingly or in ignorance.

By the way, is there such a thing as a permanent, always-applicable "socialist position", handed down from somewhere in the past, which can be dusted off and applied with pontifical certainty by the very wise among us to any and every situation that may arise in a complex, 1950 world? Or isn't the "socialist position" the position taken by the Socialists of their particular time in respect to any situation with which they may be called upon to deal. There is, of course, a socialist principle upon which all socialist movements are based: the utilization of the resources of the nation and of the world in the manner that will provide the highest and best standard of life for all the people of the nation or the world. Because war is the antithesis of this aim, Socialists hate war. That is why Socialists have always favored collective security—to avoid war. That is why Socialists will join with anyone to punish and resist aggression, such as that so coldly and ruthlessly planned and executed by Communist Russia by the sacrifice of many thousands of Korean (not Russian) lives. I suggest that some of Canadian Forum's intellectually superior contributors might, for a change, try out some of their vituperative skill on the Kremlin planners who with such lighthearted abandon threw the Korean people into the flaming hell of devastating war. Or are their critical faculties developed that far?

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Calls For Curb

(Continued from page 1)
public before this session is over. There is a rising demand in Canada for the reimposition of price controls and necessary subsidies.

\$100 Bond Worth \$50
In the same debate, Roy Knight (C.C.F. Saskatoon) reiterated that prices have far outstripped salaries and wages in rural communities as well as urban. He stated that in his opinion many of these increases which have been progressively greater since the beginning of the Korean trouble "were not at all justified". Mr. Knight pointed to the cost of living index which now stands at 168.5 compared to 119 in 1945, and reminded the House that a \$100 bond, bought for patriotic reasons in 1942, would now only purchase \$50 worth of food, compared with 1942 prices.

Not Worried

(Continued from page 1)
the recent TUC resolution. "If we wanted to take advantage of the situation," he said "we could undoubtedly force increases. But we must take into consideration various inflationary pressures which might nullify any increases we obtained."

Self-Discipline
Self-discipline in the trade union movement is still the most important factor in the present wage-price situation. "We are working with employers to increase production. We are preparing an incentive scheme to increase the size of the payroll." All construction is under permit in Britain, said Sir Luke and priority is given to low-cost home construction and to other essential building.

Capacity Crowd

(Continued from page 5)
against the Nazi war machine, "Britain spent and was spent, pouring out her world-wide wealth and the blood of her sons without restraint while at home her islands and her people bore the whole brunt of the savage and unrelenting attack of the enemy."

Grim Struggle
"And when it was all over and the cost was counted," said Mr. Roper, "it was found that the British people were facing a struggle as grim in its way as they had ever faced, the struggle to emerge from physical ruin and economic impoverishment."

He recalled that "all over the world there were many voices which repeated over and over the prediction that Britain was through as a major force in the world, her economy antiquated, her Empire liquidated and her people shabby, dispirited and unable and unwilling to face up to the responsibilities of a troubled peace as they had to the dangers of war."

"The circumstances in themselves were in part responsible for this chorus of calamity about 'poor old Britain.' But there was something else. Remembering their experiences under Tory governments between the wars, the

British people elected a Socialist government to administer their affairs in this critical period. That served to intensify the campaign of disparagement, especially on this continent."

Went To See For Himself
Mr. Roper noted that during the past year or two there has been a confusion of voices in respect to what was going on in Britain. The disparagements did not cease, but other independent and objective observers began to sound a different note. Such coldly impartial agencies as the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs began to use such terms as "amazing recovery," "remarkable progress," in respect to British accomplishments since the war.

Mr. Roper said he went to Britain to see for himself what was going on and found complete confirmation of the United Nations statistics.

Mr. Roper was introduced by the president, Roy Jamha.

Tories Bring

(Continued from page 1)
all—unless you reckon a sales tax concession worth one halfpenny per person per week as a benefit. A Budget like this came strangely from a man who a year ago could have and would have reduced taxation.

What did emerge from the Budget was unpleasant fact that, under the Tories, overall taxation was actually bumped up, from 71 pounds per head to 77 pounds per head—an all-time high. Last year's apostle of tax reduction this year goes on record as New Zealand's greatest-ever-tax-gatherer.

In the few days of the Budget debate to date Labor members have lost no time in drawing the attention of the Tory Party to the state of feeling in the country.

Soaring Prices
The former Minister of Finance, Mr. Nash, said that outside the depression years the worker has never been so hard hit as he is today by soaring prices following the removal of food subsidies and the abolition of price controls by a "freedom-happy" administration. Food alone has gone up in price by more than 13 per cent in the last few months.

Another Labor member, Mr. Armstrong, declared that the situation was becoming increasingly difficult and distressing for mothers of large families, and would soon become impossible unless someone in authority could prevail upon the Government to refrain from attacking the living standards of the people.

Mr. Nash put it this way: "The present Government consistently and consciously lied to the people of this country during the election campaign. They promised to reduce the cost of living but all they have done is keep to the Tory policy of giving to him that hath."

How about your 1950 C.C.F. membership? Please put it in the mail today if you have not already done so.

Army Rejections

(Continued from page 1)
army during the same period were much higher. Out of a total of 2,204 applications at September 7, 1,044 were rejected. A breakdown of these figures indicate the conditions in Canada's leading cities: Halifax, 382 applications, 222 rejections; Montreal, 333 applications, 167 rejections; Toronto, 277 applications, 150 rejections; Winnipeg, 97 applications, 29 rejections; Kingston, 93 applications, 45 rejections; Regina, 52 applications, 16 rejections; Vancouver, 126 applications, 44 rejections; Ottawa, 208 applications, 120 rejections.

Whether these rejections were for health reasons, for educational reasons, or others, the government was not yet prepared to state, the data not yet being prepared. Since most rejections fall within these two categories, there is ample evidence of Canada's lack of a national health program, as well as lack of universal access to higher schooling.

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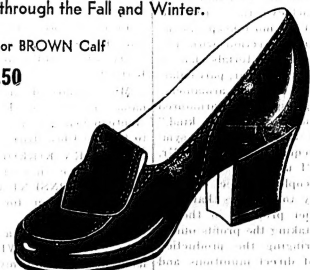
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